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 NEWS  1           Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
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 NEWS  3  FEB 27   New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
 NEWS  4  MAY 10   CA/CAplus enhanced with 1900-1906 U.S. patent records
 NEWS  5  MAY 11   KOREAPAT updates resume
 NEWS  6  MAY 19   Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS  7  MAY 30   IPC 8 Rolled-up Core codes added to CA/CAplus and
                   USPATFULL/USPAT2
 NEWS  8  MAY 30   The F-Term thesaurus is now available in CA/CAplus
 NEWS  9  JUN 02   The first reclassification of IPC codes now complete in
                   INPADOC
 NEWS 10  JUN 26   TULSA/TULSA2 reloaded and enhanced with new search and
                   and display fields
 NEWS 11  JUN 28   Price changes in full-text patent databases EPFULL and PCTFULL
 NEWS 12  JUl 11   CHEMSAFE reloaded and enhanced
 NEWS 13  JUl 14   FSTA enhanced with Japanese patents
 NEWS 14  JUl 19   Coverage of Research Disclosure reinstated in DWPI
 NEWS 15  AUG 09   INSPEC enhanced with 1898-1968 archive
 NEWS 16  AUG 28   ADISCTI Reloaded and Enhanced
 NEWS 17  AUG 30   CA(SM)/CAplus(SM) Austrian patent law changes

 NEWS EXPRESS  JUNE 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.01b, CURRENT
               MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP),
               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 26 JUNE 2006.

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 NEWS X25      X.25 communication option no longer available

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:13:25 ON 08 SEP 2006

=> file medline
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.42       0.42
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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 14:14:16 ON 08 SEP 2006

 FILE LAST UPDATED: 7 Sep 2006 (20060907/UP).  FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

 On December 11, 2005, the 2006 MeSH terms were loaded.

 The MEDLINE reload for 2006 is now (26 Feb.) available.  For details
 on the 2006 reload, enter HELP RLOAD at an arrow prompt (=>).
 See also:

    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd04/nd04_mesh.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_med_data_changes.html
    http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/techbull/nd05/nd05_2006_MeSH.html

 OLDMEDLINE is covered back to 1950.

 MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
 MeSH 2006 vocabulary.

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.

=> s taxol or paclitaxel
          4415 TAXOL
             9 TAXOLS
          4419 TAXOL
                 (TAXOL OR TAXOLS)
         12511 PACLITAXEL
             2 PACLITAXELS
         12511 PACLITAXEL
                 (PACLITAXEL OR PACLITAXELS)
L1       13605 TAXOL OR PACLITAXEL

=> s microtubule?
L2       35292 MICROTUBULE?

=> s l2 (l) fluorescen?
        320554 FLUORESCEN?
L3        1923 L2 (L) FLUORESCEN?

=> s l3 adn l1
MISSING OPERATOR L3 ADN
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> s l3 and l1
L4         188 L3 AND L1

=> s screen? or identit?
        278311 SCREEN?
         72439 IDENTIT?
L5      347554 SCREEN? OR IDENTIT?

=> s l5 and l4
L6          13 L5 AND L4

=> s l6 not @py>2002
'2002' NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
             0 @PY>2002
L7          13 L6 NOT @PY>2002
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=> s l6 not py>2002
       2247673 PY>2002
                  (PY>20029999)
L8             5 L6 NOT PY>2002

=> d ibib abs 1-5

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 5     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2003010607     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 12516963
TITLE:              Synthesis and high content cell-based profiling of
                    simplified analogues of the microtubule stabilizer
                    (+)-discodermolide.
AUTHOR:             Minguez Jose M; Giuliano Kenneth A; Balachandran Raghavan;
                    Madiraju Charitha; Curran Dennis P; Day Billy W
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Department of Chemistry, University of Pittsburgh,
                    Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15260, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER:    CA78039 (NCI)
SOURCE:             Molecular cancer therapeutics, (2002 Dec) Vol. 1, No. 14,
                    pp. 1305-13.
                    Journal code: 101132535. ISSN: 1535-7163.
PUB. COUNTRY:       United States
DOCUMENT TYPE:      Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE:           English
FILE SEGMENT:       Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH:        200306
ENTRY DATE:         Entered STN: 9 Jan 2003
                    Last Updated on STN: 19 Jun 2003
                    Entered Medline: 18 Jun 2003
AB   (+)-Discodermolide, a C24:4, trihydroxylated, octamethyl,
     carbamate-bearing fatty acid lactone originally isolated from a Caribbean
     sponge, has proven to be the most potent of the microtubule
     -stabilizing agents.  Recent studies suggest that it or its analogues may
     have advantages over other classes of microtubule-stabilizing
     agents. (+)-Discodermolide's complex molecular architecture has made
     structure-activity relationship analysis in this class of compounds a
     formidable task.  The goal of this study was to prepare simplified
     analogues of (+)-discodermolide and to analyze their biological activities
     to expand structure-activity relationships.  A small library of analogues
     was prepared wherein the (+)-discodermolide methyl groups at C-14 and C-16
     and the C-7 hydroxyl were removed, and the lactone was replaced by simple
     esters.  The library components were analyzed for microtubule
     -stabilizing actions in vitro, antiproliferative activity against a small
     panel of human carcinoma cells, and cell signaling, microtubule
     architecture and mitotic spindle alterations by a multiparameter
     fluorescence cell-based screening technique.  The
     results show that even drastic structural simplification can lead to
     analogues with actions related to microtubule targeting and
     signal transduction, but that these subtle effects were illuminated only
     through the high information content cell-based screen.

L8   ANSWER 2 OF 5     MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:   2002009740     MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER:    PubMed ID: 11347885
TITLE:              Determination of the net exchange rate of tubulin dimer in
                    steady-state microtubules by fluorescence
                    correlation spectroscopy.
AUTHOR:             Neumann T; Kirschstein S O; Camacho Gomez J A; Kittler L;
                    Unger E
CORPORATE SOURCE:   Institut fur Molekulare Biotechnologie e. V. Jena, Germany.
SOURCE:             Biological chemistry, (2001 Mar) Vol. 382, No. 3, pp.
                    387-91.
                    Journal code: 9700112. ISSN: 1431-6730.
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PUB. COUNTRY: Germany: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200112
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jan 2002
Entered Medline: 4 Dec 2001

AB The microtubule cytoskeleton plays an important role in eukaryotic cells, e. g., in cell movement or morphogenesis. Microtubules, formed by assembly of tubulin dimers, are dynamic polymers changing randomly between periods of growing and shortening, a property known as dynamic instability. Another process characterizing the dynamic behaviour is the so-called treadmilling due to different binding constants of tubulin at both microtubule ends. In this study, we used tetramethylrhodamine (TMR)-labeled tubulin added to microtubule suspensions to determine the net exchange rate (NER) of tubulin dimers by fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) as a measure for microtubule dynamics. This approach, which seems to be suitable as a screening system to detect compounds influencing the NER of tubulin dimers into microtubules at steady-state, showed that taxol, nocodazole, colchicine, and vinblastine affect microtubule dynamics at concentrations as low as 10(-9)-10(-10) M.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001563701 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11668581
TITLE: Abundant expression of the microtubule-associated protein, ensconsin (E-MAP-115), alters the cellular response to Taxol.
AUTHOR: Gruber D; Faire K; Bulinski J C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, Columbia University, New York, New York 10027, USA.
CONTRACT NUMBER: AR 08316 (NIAMS)
CA 70951 (NCI)
SOURCE: Cell motility and the cytoskeleton, (2001 Jul) Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 115-29.
Journal code: 8605339. ISSN: 0886-1544.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200201
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Oct 2001
Last Updated on STN: 25 Jan 2002
Entered Medline: 10 Jan 2002

AB Correlation between expression level of a microtubule-associated protein called ensconsin (E-MAP-115) and degree of Taxol sensitivity in several cultured cell lines prompted us to investigate potential cause-and-effect relationships between ensconsin level and Taxol action. We used human MCF-7 or HeLa cells, which are sensitive to low Taxol concentrations (LD(50) of 30-35 and 3.5 nM, respectively) to prepare stably transfected populations of cells expressing heterogeneous levels of ensconsin chimeras, either green fluorescent protein (GFP) conjugated to full-length ensconsin (GFP-Ensc) or to ensconsin's microtubule-binding domain (GFP-EMTB). Both a subjective microscopic assay, i.e., scoring fluorescence of GFP-ensconsin chimeras following Taxol treatment, and a quantitative immunobiochemical assay, i.e., measuring level of GFP-ensconsin chimera in cells surviving treatment with Taxol, showed that cells expressing higher levels of GFP-ensconsin chimera were killed more readily by Taxol concentrations

approaching the LD(50). In contrast, in TC-7 cells, which are relatively insensitive to Taxol (LD(50) > 600 nM), high-level expression of GFP-EMTB conferred no significant susceptibility to killing by Taxol. However, heightening the Taxol sensitivity of GFP-EMTB-TC-7 cells by pre-incubating cells with the p-glycoprotein inhibitor, verapamil, did result in selective killing of cells highly expressing GFP-EMTB. Taken together, results obtained in MCF-7, HeLa, and TC-7 cells suggest that elevated ensconsin level bestowed a selective disadvantage upon Taxol-sensitive cells. To probe potential mechanisms by which ensconsin could alter the Taxol response, we isolated microtubules from HeLa cells that were or were not pretreated with Taxol. In vivo Taxol treatment significantly tightened microtubule-binding of ensconsin, suggesting that Taxol alters ensconsin's microtubule -binding properties and may, in turn, alter the Taxol response of the microtubules. Our data support the hypothesis that Taxol works synergistically or in concert with microtubule -binding proteins in bringing about deleterious effects on the microtubule cytoskeleton.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001070643 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11000580
TITLE: Cross-resistance in the 2',2'-difluorodeoxycytidine (gemcitabine)-resistant human ovarian cancer cell line AG6000 to standard and investigational drugs.
AUTHOR: Bergman A M; Giaccone G; van Moorsel C J; Mauritz R; Noordhuis P; Pinedo H M; Peters G J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Medical Oncology, University Hospital Vrije Universit., PO Box 7057, 1007 MB Amsterdam, The Netherlands.
SOURCE: European journal of cancer (Oxford, England : 1990), (2000 Oct) Vol. 36, No. 15, pp. 1974-83.
Journal code: 9005373. ISSN: 0959-8049.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200101
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Mar 2001
Last Updated on STN: 22 Mar 2001
Entered Medline: 4 Jan 2001

AB Gemcitabine (2'-2'-difluorodeoxycytidine; dFdC) is a deoxycytidine analogue which is effective against solid tumours, including lung cancer and ovarian cancer. dFdC requires phosphorylation by deoxycytidine kinase (dCK) for activation. In the human ovarian cancer cell line A2780 and its 30,000-fold dFdC-resistant variant AG6000 (P<0.001), we investigated the cross-resistance profile to several drugs. AG6000, which has a complete dCK deficiency, was approximately 1000-10,000-fold resistant to other deoxynucleoside analogues such as 1-beta-D-arabinofuranosyl cytosine, 2-chloro-deoxyadenosine, aza-deoxycytidine and 2', 2'-difluorodeoxyguanosine (dFdG) (P<0.001). dFdG can be activated by dCK and deoxyguanosine kinase (dGK), but the latter enzyme was not altered in AG6000 cells. Thus dFdG resistance was only due to dCK deficiency. AG6000 was 1.6- and 46.7-fold resistant to 5-fluorouracil (5-FU) and ZD1694, respectively (the latter was significant; P<0.01), which may be due to the 1.7-fold higher thymidylate synthase (TS) activity, but AG6000 cells were also 2. 7-fold resistant to the lipophilic TS inhibitor AG337 (P<0.05). Remarkably, AG6000 cells were 2.5-fold more sensitive to methotrexate (MTX) (P<0.01) than A2780 cells, but 1.6-fold more resistant to trimetrexate (TMQ) (P<0.10). However, no differences in reduced folate carrier activity, folylpolyglutamate synthetase (FPGS) activity and

polyglutamation of MTX were found between the cell lines. AG6000 cells were approximately 2 to 7.5-fold more resistant to doxorubicin (DOX), daunorubicin (DAU), epirubicin and vincristine (VCR) (the latter was significant; P<0.02) and approximately 4-fold more resistant to the microtubule inhibitors paclitaxel and docetaxel (P<0.001). Fluorescent activated cell sorter (FACS) analysis revealed no P-glycoprotein (Pgp) or multidrug resistance-associated protein (MRP) expression, but less fluorescence of intercalated DAU in AG6000 cells. An approximately 2-fold resistance to the topoisomerase I and II inhibitors etoposide, CPT-11 and SN38 was found in AG6000 cells. Topoisomerase I and IIalpha RNA expression was decreased in AG6000 cells. AG6000 was 2.4, 2.4, 2.3 and 3.7-fold more resistant to EO9 (P<0.02), mitomycin-C (MMC) (P<0.05), cisplatin (CDDP) (P<0.10) and maphosphamide (MAPH), respectively. DT-diaphorase (DTD), which activates EO9, was 2.2-fold lower in AG6000 cells. CDDP resistance might be related to a reduced retention of DNA adducts in AG6000. However, glutathione levels were equal in A2780 and AG6000 cells. A 24 h exposure to DOX, VCR and paclitaxel at equimolar and equitoxic concentrations, resulted in more double-strand breaks (1.5- to 2-fold) in A2780 than in AG6000 cells. MAPH at 1120 nM and 17 nM of EO9 did not cause DNA damage in either cell line. In conclusion, AG6000 is a cell line highly cross-resistant to a wide variety of drugs. This cross-resistance might be related to altered enzyme activities and/or increased DNA repair.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93355288 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8102497
TITLE: Localization of an exchangeable GTP binding site at the plus end of microtubules.
AUTHOR: Mitchison T J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, University of California, San Francisco 94143-0450.
CONTRACT NUMBER: GM-39565 (NIGMS)
SOURCE: Science, (1993 Aug 20) Vol. 261, No. 5124, pp. 1044-7. Journal code: 0404511. ISSN: 0036-8075.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199309
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Oct 1993
Last Updated on STN: 3 Feb 1997
Entered Medline: 14 Sep 1993

AB Microtubule polarity arises from the head-to-tail orientation of alpha-beta tubulin heterodimers in the microtubule lattice. The identity of the polypeptide at each end of the microtubule is unknown, but structural models predict that the beta-tubulin end contains an exchangeable guanosine triphosphate (GTP) binding site. When GTP-coated fluorescent beads were incubated with microtubules, they bound specifically to plus ends, suggesting that tubulin is oriented in microtubules with beta-tubulin toward the plus end.

=> d kwic 2

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 5 MEDLINE on STN
TI Determination of the net exchange rate of tubulin dimer in steady-state microtubules by fluorescence correlation spectroscopy.
AB The microtubule cytoskeleton plays an important role in eukaryotic cells, e. g., in cell movement or morphogenesis. Microtubules, formed by assembly of tubulin dimers, are dynamic polymers changing randomly between periods of growing and shortening, a

property known. . . instability. Another process characterizing the dynamic behaviour is the so-called treadmilling due to different binding constants of tubulin at both microtubule ends. In this study, we used tetramethylrhodamine (TMR)-labeled tubulin added to microtubule suspensions to determine the net exchange rate (NER) of tubulin dimers by fluorescence correlation spectroscopy (FCS) as a measure for microtubule dynamics. This approach, which seems to be suitable as a screening system to detect compounds influencing the NER of tubulin dimers into microtubules at steady-state, showed that taxol, nocodazole, colchicine, and vinblastine affect microtubule dynamics at concentrations as low as 10(-9)-10(-10) M.

CT . . . Fluorescent Dyes: CH, chemistry
Microtubules: CH, chemistry
Microtubules: DE, drug effects
*Microtubules: ME, metabolism
Nocodazole: ME, metabolism
Nocodazole: PD, pharmacology
Paclitaxel: ME, metabolism
Paclitaxel: PD, pharmacology
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Rhodamines: CH, chemistry
*Spectrometry, Fluorescence: MT, methods
Tubulin: CH, chemistry
Tubulin: DE, drug. . .

RN 31430-18-9 (Nocodazole); 33069-62-4 (Paclitaxel); 57-22-7 (Vincristine); 62669-72-1 (tetramethylrhodamine); 64-86-8 (Colchicine)

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DATE: Friday, September 08, 2006

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☐	L15	L14 and l7	82
☐	L14	l4 and (microtubul$ and fluores$)	98
☐	L13	L11 and (microtubule$ and fluoresen$)	0
☐	L12	L11 and (microtublule$ and fluoresen$)	0
☐	L11	l9 and l4	18
☐	L10	l9 an dl4	0
☐	L9	l7.clm.	390370
☐	L8	L7 and l4	409
☐	L7	screen$ or identif$	1679804
☐	L6	L5 and l2	8
☐	L5	flutax$	8
☐	L4	l2.ab.	1044
☐	L3	l1 and L2	4
☐	L2	taxol or paclitaxel	17485
☐	L1	(morales or pereira or blasco).in.	2392

END OF SEARCH HISTORY